Its Probable Origin-Fatal Delay of the Fire Department-Singular Course of the Flames-The Curse of Mansard -Miraculous Salvation of the Old South Church-Eighty Acres of Smouldering Ashes.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

Boston, November 11. How the great fire began will perhaps always remain a mystery. The first alarm was given about seven o'clock on Saturday evening, when the flames were discovered bursting from the fourth floor of a large fivestory granite building on the corner of Kingston and Summer streets. The building was occupied by Tebbetts, Baldwin & Davis, dry goods' jobbers; A. K. Young & Co., manufacturers of stays and corsets; and Damon, Temple & Co., dealers in fancy goods. It stood in a part of the city which is as desolate after dark as Broad street is in New York. The heavy dealers in domestic and foreign dry goods had their headquarters near here. A. T. Stewart's great branch concern was within a stone's throw. Jordan, Marsh & Co. have their wholesale and retail houses close by. James M. Beebe & Co. gave their name to a splendid block in which they have carried on a magnificent establishment. Nearly everybody in this district, where there are no dwelling houses and lew retail shops, had gone away for the night, and the fire might have been burning long before it was discovered. It is supposed to have caught in the engine room and crept up the holst way. This is a very probable theory, for in a few moments from the time it was first seen, it was bursting from every floor in the building. The edifice was crowned by that curse of all our cities—a Mansard roof. Instantly the tinder box ornament was in a blaze, and the flame was leaping across the narrow streets to meet similarly inflammable roofs on the other side, while showers of cinders and burning fragments, borne aloft by the blast created in the batchway fell prop the lower buildings on either way, fell upon the lower buildings on either hand.

FATAL SLOWNESS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT. The alarm was promptly sounded, but here occurred one of those fatal mishaps which nobody knows exactly how to account for it. It was thirty-six minutes before an engine arrived upon the ground. The Boston Fire Department has the reputation of efficiency, and the last two days have proved that its members in general are men of the true heroic stamp, who face danger and do their duly silently, and as a matter of course day and night until they fall to the ground through sheer exhaustion. The reason given for the delay is that the horses were all sick and the delay is that the horses were all sick and the steamers had to be drawn by hand. Even so, the delay was unreasonable. Besides, there were well horses enough in Boston, and if were well norses chough in running, it can hacks and horse-cars were all running, it can hacks and horse-cars were all running, it can only be through grave mismanagement that steam fire engines could not run too. By the time water was brought to bear, the fire had become a confiagration. Both sides of King-ston street, and both sides of Sumstreet were blazing, making two flery lanes in which heat was absolutely insupportable. Then the corner building fell, scattering fre in every direction, and the disaster me the most threatening aspect All the engines in Boston were summoned. and telegrams were sent for ald from the neighboring towns. The great height of the warehouses and the narrowness of the streets warehouses and the narrowness of the streets proved serious difficulties. In hardly any case could a stream of water be thrown upon the back part of the roofs, and it was on the roofs that, after the first outbreak, the fire almost invariably caught; nor was it possible to approach in those lanes very near the buildings. The firemen put up barricades for their protection, but the barricades were soon consumed. They carried hose up to the roofs, but the height was so great that very little water could be forced through them. After a while some large establishments, supposed to be in the path of the flames, were blown up. This did no good.

THE PATH OF THE FIRE. The flames followed no particular path. strong wind, but the There was a moderately strong wind, but they travelled right in the teeth of it. They made their own current of air and iollowed that, now to one side, now to the other. Wherever they went they found a Mansard roof to feed upon. Wherever a brand was shot into the air it had a good chance of failing on a Mansard roof. To-day it is the common belief that Mansard roofs have cost Boston \$250,000,... From the corner of Summer and Kingston streets the fire travelled simultaneously in all directions. Southward it burned about half a block. Eastward it took both sides o half a block. Eastward it took both sides of Summer street, passed Arch, Chauncey and Hawley, and thence ran diagonally to near the northeast corner of Summer and Washington, sparing the corner building occupied by Robbins, Appleton & Co., of the American Watch Company, and Andrew C. Mudge, fancy goods, but taking everything at the rear and side of it. Thence it ran along the east side of Washington street, as far north as Milk, that is to say, within a jaw feet of School street, the Parker within a lew feet of School street, the Parker Hone, the city hall and the Old Corner book store. On the west side of Washington street,

store. Un the west side of washington street, nothing was burned, but many of the shops were scorched and the glass was nearly all broken. From Kingston street, east and west, the fire took both sides of Summer and Bedford streets, and never stopped until it reached the water destroying the material destroying the ed the water, destroying the wharves and depot of the Hartford and Eric Railroad. Meanwhile it had swept northward along De-vonshire, Federal and Congress streets to ward vonshire, Federal and Congress streets toward the water. There were here some tenement houses, liquor shops and other buildings of the poorer class, and before midnight the wretched occupants were turned into the street. The general direction of the flames at this time was northwest, and from about Congress street to Washington street it formed an impassable barrier, moving up closer and closer toward State street, and the great financial centre of New England. Milk street was destroyed by the o'clock and toward morning the fire ook, and toward morning the fire reached the rear of the postoffice, the front of which is on State street. The mails were rewhich is on State street. The mans were removed to the customhouse, and thence taken last night to Faneull Hall, where the distribution of letters began this morning, nothing having been lost. What stopped the flames in this quarter nobody seems to know. The buildings were not a whit more substantial than those which had crumbled to fragments behind them; but they were not seriously mebehind them; but they were not seriously menaced until everything elsewhere was a mere heap of ruins and ashes, and the firemen were able to concentrate their efforts here. At any

rate, sothing was injured except the postoffice and the Merchants' Exchange, on the corner of Washington and Milk streets. MARVELOUS ESCAPE OF THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH. Two currents of flame, one sweeping north from Franklin street, the other westward along Milk street, encountered one of the choloest historical buildings of Boston—the Old South Church. Sober citizens who had old South Church. Sover cluzens win and borne the loss of their own fortunes without a word, were seen absolutely frantic with distress as the conflagration approached the venerable pile. It is a medest brick building with wooden blinds, and it seemed imposssible that wooden blinds, and it seemed imposssible that it should escape. But here the fire, which had destroyed stone and iron as if they had been straw, was strangely stopped. Save for a few broken windows and a little blistered paint, the old church is unburt. Soldiers are quartered there to-day, and a battered safe lies in the door.

Further along on Milk street the fire encountered another barrier. This was the new unfinished postoffice, occupying the block between Milk, Water, Devonshire and Congress streets. It was of beautiful granite, with iron beams, and had cost thus far \$1,500,000. The roof was not on; and the floors were not laid, and there was no woodwork about it except the scaffolding. The Milk and Congress ntreet sides, and a part of the Water street front are ruined by the heat, but the building itself did not burn, and it prevented the fire from spreading any further northwestward. It stands now, however, a conspicuous example of the defects of granite as a building material. The stone has crumbled and split like ple of the defects of granite as a contoing ma-terial. The stone has crumbled and split like lime when it is slaked. The streets are

BOSTON'S GREAT DISASTER.

| heaped with fragments finer than gravel, and balconles throwing off the pleces which threaten to fall. It is supposed that nearly a third of the building will have to come down. Opposite, on Water street, is the building of the Post newspaper. That caught fire, but was not much injured, and from inarrow lanes, but broad, straight streets and there westward Water street is sale. fire, but was not much injured, a there westward Water street is saie.

SUBSEQUENT DESTRUCTIONS.

Such was the condition of things on Sunday morning. It seemed to be then reasonably certain that the fire had reached its northern and southern limits, and so the dwellings at the South End and the banks and various moneved institutions on State street, as well as the siness district beyond, were considered sale business district beyond, were considered sale. There was still an unharmed region, however, between Congress and Broad streets, and along the water which was almost cut off from the rest of the city by the flames. The fire now turned back and began to devour this. All day Sunday and all Sunday night the destruction went on. Nothing is left except some of the wharves, for though it is commonwealth the flames were only attorned by the ly said the flames were only stopped by the water, it is a fact that they reached the edge only in a few places, and the stories of the destruction of shipping are not true. Between twelve and one o'clock, Monday morning, a fresh alarm was sounded at the corner of Washington and Summer streets, where a terrible explosion of gas threatened for a time to carry the disaster across Washington street in the direction of Music Hall. Hovers's dry goods establishment, and the two buildings of Jordan, Marsh & Co., were menaced by this occurrence, but the firemen succeeded. After several hours' hard work, in confining the lessiruction to four or five stores, one of which was the great jewelry store of Shreve, Cramp & Low. By Sunday noon the fire was said to be noted routed. By three o'clock this morn. rible explosion of gas threatened for a time to e under control. By three o'clock this morning it was entirely checked, and we were able to consider the losses.

EIGHTY ACRES COMPLETELY DESTROYED. In the whole district I have described, em bracing sixty to eighty acres, not a building remains. The devastation is absolute and universal. Here and there a tottering wall or a tail chimney rises above the mass of cinders, backened with the smoke, but there is no-thing that can be saved in the process of re-building, except bricks and foundation stones. The granite especially, which was the favorite material in this district, is reduced to dust and fragments. It will only be fit to grind up for garden walks. When Chicago was burned the fire capriciously spared many edifices is the very midst of the ruined district, but it is not so here. As far as I can learn everything has gone as completely as if the whole region had been converted into a furnace.

UNUSUAL VALUE OF THE BUILDINGS DESTROYED. The buildings thus swept out of existence The buildings thus swept out of existence in a day were the grandest of their kind in the United States. In Chicago there were acres of wretched wooden structures destroyed, whose removal was in one sense a benefit to the city; but here the loss has fallen upon the most substantial part of Boston. With the exception of the region over toward the water of which I have already spoken. the water, of which I have already spoken there were no poor quarters in the blackened waste. The great dry goods houses, wool houses and leather houses were all here. For years past the pride of Boston business men has been the erection of commercial palaces in this district, and, except for the terrible and the prevailing disorder of Mansard roofsthe result has been magnificent. There was Winthrop Square, with Beebe's splendid building and other structures of the same class. ing and other structures of the same class. I here was Franklin street, with its famous architecture. There were numerous imposing blocks along Washington street. Of late years the dry goods jobbing houses have been gradually moving toward Chelsea, and many of them consequently escaped this disaster. But the heavy commission houses, with sell entirely by the package, all remained, and all have gone down, with perhaps one or two exceptions. down, with perhaps one or two exceptions. Pearl street was the chief leather mart of New England, and that, too, is swept. The most of the wholesale clothing establishments were the wholesale clothing establishments were here, and those that have gone employed no fewer than ten thousand girls. The great wool houses were all in the burnt district, and held enormous quantities of wool, no less than a million pounds, for trade had been dull.

The same thing may be said of the dry goods houses, which still held large quantities of unsold winter goods, and had just taken in an extensive summer stock also. Wool, dry next than less than the staples of Roston goods and leather are the staples of Boston trade. How complete is the destruction, you may imagine from the statement made to me

on good authority this alternoon, that there remains not one wholesale wool house, not one wholesale establishment in shoes, or leather, or hides, or hardware, or paper; not one type foundry and only one wholesale crockery warehouse. Printing houses and periodicals have gone by the

NEWSPAPERS BURNT OUT-PUBLIC BUILDINGS CONSUMED.

Only one daily paper was burned out, and that was the Transcript, which lost its beautiful new building on Washington street. It has gone back to its old quarters, and appeared this afternoon as usual. But about twenty weekly papers have suffered. The Pilot establishment, one of the most complete of the kind in the United States, comprising a steretyping and book printing house, and occupy

kind in the United States, comprising a stere-otyping and book printing house, and occupy-ing a splendid building, was entirely de-stroyed. Of public buildings besides those I have mentioned, there were few except St. Stephen's Episcopal Church and the House of Refuge for the Poor connected with it, and Trinity Episcopal Church. Perhaps there is no city in the world where a fire of the extent of sixty acres could ruin so many magnificent concerns. You will gather from these state-ments that while the pecuniary loss has been enormous the individual distress has been enormous the individual distress has been comparatively light. We have had none of the heartrending scenes that signalized the Chicago disaster. Perhaps one hundred families in all have been turned into the atreets, but there are hospitable doors open to them, and they will not starve. During the first night there was, of course, terrible confusion, but not much disorder. Very little property was rethere was, of course, terrible contision, but not much disorder. Very little property was removed from the threatened buildings, because no conveyances could be hired to take it. Most of the horses were sick, and perhaps it is well that they were, for if the narrow streets had been blocked any more with wagons and drays, the disorder would have been frightful. As it was the firemen were cramped for room, and long before the fire had received its height. and long before the fire had reached its height the streets were nearly all impassable. Few piles of goods may still be seen on the Com-mon, and small valuables were often carried off by hand. I saw one man, for instance, going off with his wife under one arm and the broken toot of a china vase under the other. But as a rule, it may be said that the goods in store were too bulky to be removed, even had the fire not very soon cut off communication. The loss, therefore, is in almost all cases a total one. The circumstances differ from those of Chleago in another particular, the direct loss falling entirely within the City of Roston, and on the class which is best able to bear it. The insurance was chiefly in Boston compa nies, for Boston underwriters were alw

nies, 1917 Boston underwriters were always eager to take risks on the very property which has been so suddenly destroyed. How many of the companies will go down you may estimate from another dispatch, but even if the worst anticipations should be realized, the loss is not more than the city can easily endure. PLUCK OF THE PEOPLE.

The courage of the people is magnificent.
When I passed through the burning streets at two o'clock this morning, I found men who had lost everything groping their way through the lurid smoke, looking for the ruins of their stores to put up placards among the still burn-ing debris announcing their removal to other quarters. By daybreak the whole accessable part of the district was dotted with extempopart of the district was dotted with extemporized signs. Macullar, Williams & Parker, who occupied one of the finest of the ruined stores, where they employed three thousand hands, began business this morning in the Mason & Hamila building. The great dry goods house of Sargent Brothers caught fire at 8.30 Saturday night. In half an hour salesmen were on the way to New York to lay in a fresh stock of goods, and the firm resume operations immediately. Their loss was between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000.

rations immediately. Their loss was between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000.

These are fair specimens of the spirit which animates the whole community. The Hartford and Eric Company began to rebuild their depot to-day, but changed their minds, and determined to adopt a more elaborate and costly plan. The merchants are hurrying about to secure new premises. The city is between the streets. Though the ginning to clear the streets. Though the stones are almost too hot to be handled, some of the obstructed thorougfares are already fit

Better than all, the citizens and the author-

ating upon improvements in the map of the burned quarter. There are to be no more narrow lanes, but broad, straight streets and open squares, and the owners of the property are only waiting for the bounderies to be fixed in order to begin to build.

Such good humor in adversity, such courage under disaster, such pluck, such enterprise, and such solid sense, cannot be praised too too highly. A city whose merchants are made of this stuff will soon forget a catastrophe like an \$50,000,000 fire.

The loss has been estimated at all amounts, from \$50,000,000 to \$250,000,000. The best judges agree to-day upon the smaller of these figures. But very few vanits have been reached, and no one can guess how much may be recovered from the ruins. I saw four or five safes opened on Washington and Summer streets, and in every instance the books

mer streets, and in every instance the books and papers were reduced to a cinder. The sub-treasury in the postoffice building contained \$15,000,000, all saved. The money was escorted through State street to-day by two companies of marines and a company of artillery, and the people cheered it as if it were their best friend. The postoffice will be ready to receive and diepatch the mails as

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Substantial Sympathy from Over the

London, November 14.
At a meeting yesterday in Boston, Lincoln-shire, it was resolved to aid the sufferers by the great fire in its American namesake, and subscriptions for the object are now being se cured. Measures for the relief of the sufferers are also being taken in London.

Boston, November 14. Boston, November 14.

The work of pulling down the walls and clearing off debris from the burnt district is progressing vigorously. There is but ittle additional news as to insurance. The amazon and Triomph Companies of Cincinnati have stopped writing policies in New England. The old South Church has been leased for two years for a postoffice. A meeting of the citizens' relief committee this morning passed resolutions of themse for the sympathy and ald resolutions of thanks for the sympathy and aid extended from all parts of the United States. New York, November 14. The three brokers firms that suspended on

Monday have met their engagements and re-sumed. The Market Insurance Company of this city pays in full its losses.

WASHINGTON, November 14. Governor Cook has called a meeting of this

"THE TEMPER OF THE SOUTH."

What Grant's Chief Organ Thinks of

our Prospects,

(From the New York Times.) How does the South take the election ? is a question frequently asked, and which the Southern papers have, with more or less reserve, undertaken, in a number of instances, to answer. On the whole, their answers are in the highest degree encouraging. Without in the nignest negree encouraging. Without going into detail, or quoting at length from our exohanges, it may fairly be said that the following conclusions are generally accepted:

1. The election is acknowledged by most of the bitterness of the property even the bitterest opponents of Republican-ism to be an irreversible judgment against the extreme Southern view of reconstruction. It s accepted as a declaration that no issue on which parties divide in such a way that the sympathizers with rebellion are on one side, ever be made again in this country with any hope that the majority will not be over-whelmingly against those sympathizers.

2. It is accepted as, on the whole, a good-tempered act on the part of the North, and not as an act of bitterness or hostility. In-deed, we doubt if any considerable number of persons were ever deluded by the theory so commonly advanced by "Liberal" Republi-cans, that to refuse to restore the Democracy 3. The conclusion is almost universal that 3. The conclusion is almost universal that the result of the election secures an opportunity for the South to quietly but energetically devote itself to its material interests, and imposes the duty of doing so without delay, undisturbed by any plans or hopes connected with national politics.

4. It is generally felt that the large proportion of Southern men, hereto(ore opposed to

tion of Southern men, heretofore opposed to the Republican party, who have taken up the cause of General Grant, is a strong guarantee cause of General Grant, is a strong guarantee that every honest effort to make the State governments pure and efficient will be helped. as far as possible, at Washington.

On the whole, it may be reasonably concluded that the election has removed many obstacles to, and created many inducements for the Kuth

THE EPIDEMIC OF DISASTER.

Terrible Destruction of Life and Shipping Along the British Coast-Fifty Lives Known to be Lost and More Disasters Reported.

LONDON, November 14. The heavy gales which prevalled on the British coast yesterday were very destructive to life and shipping. Reports of the wreck of many vessels, including the barks George and Hiawatha, have aiready been received. Fifty lives are known to have been lost, and it is teared this number will be increased by restrate of deliberal diseasers. ports of additional disasters.

A War of Elements on the Shores of Germany-Fire and Floods along the LONDON, November 14.

The gale of last night was exceedingly se-vere on the Prussian coast. At Straisund its fiects were most disastrous. Twelve vessels enects were most disastrous. Twelve vessels were sunk in the harbor; towns were inundated, and in the height of the storm a fire broke out among the warehouses, which spread rapidly, and is still burning. Several lives are reported lost, and many persons are

The Steamer St. Mary's Sunk in the Mississippi.

CINCINNATI, Nevember 14. The Chronicle reports that the steamer St. Mary's, which left Memphis for Cincinnati last night with two hundred and thirty-six bales of cotton and ten passengers, struck a stump near Morris landing at half-past nine o'clock at night, tearing a hole between her wheel and stern, and causing her to sink in less than ten minutes in eighteen feet of water. When she struck she was headed for the bar opposite, and ran upon it with her bow swung around, and she floated off down the river nearly a mile to Brandyvine, upon which she now lies. As far as known no lives were lost, her passengers having been carried safely to the bar and thence ashore in a life boat. One fireman is missing. The in a life boat. One fireman is missing. The steamer City of Chester passed soon after she settled, and carried her passengers to Cairo. The St. Mary's was valued at thirty-six thousand dollars, and was insured in Cincionati offices for sixteen thousand dollars. The vessel can probably be raised.

Errthquakes on the Pacific Coast. SAN FRANCISCO, November 14. A sharp shock of earthquake was experi-enced at Austin, Nevada, Tuesday night, and a light shock was felt in Stockton on the same night. There is no news from the steamer Arizona, which is ten days over due from Panama at San Diege.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14. The racers Goldsmith Maid and Lucy arrived this morning from California in a special car. Budd Dobell and Hikok accompanied them and will be entertained at a banquet this evening at the LaPierre House. The horses will winter at Bristol, R.J.

PURSUING THE RING.

NEW YORK, November 14. The Supreme Court general term to-day rendered a decision in Tweed's case, dissenting from the opinion of the general term in Albany, and sustaining the decision of Judge Barnett, that the county has a right to sue for money misapplied from the county treasury.

CHARLESTON, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1872. THE NEW TAX LEVY.

> AN AGGREGATE STATE AND COUNTY TAX OF SEVENTEEN MILLS,

The Tax for Interest on the Public Debt Based on a Bonded Debt of Ten Million Dollars-The Scrip Case-Elec-

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.) COLUMBIA, November 14.

Comptroller-General Neagle will to-morrow issue circulars to the various county officer fixing the rates of the tax levy for 1872. They will be as follows: For general purposes, six mills; for school purposes, two mills; for interest on the public debt, six mills; for county purposes, three mills-total, seventeen mills. An effort was to-day commenced to obtain from the proper legal officers an opinion to the effect that no county tax to exceed three mills could be levied. The six mills tax, for the payment of interest on the public debt, is based upon a debt of ten millions of dollars. It has transpired that Messrs. Pope and Haskell, counsel in the case of the State ex rel. E. F. Gary, late State Auditor, vs. the State and county treasurers, otherwise commonly known as the Blue Ridge scrip case, have refused to go on further as counsel in the matter until they are paid a portion of their fees, and Comptroller-General Neagle, who is now virtually State auditor, under the acts of the last General Assembly-apparently to show that he was in carnest in the prosecution of the test of the validity of the scrip act-has given his own check for five hundred toward paying the counsel. Your correspondent also saw in his hands to-day, in the handwriting of Governor Scott, three orders on the Governor's contingent fund, for five hundred dollars each, in favor of E. F. Gary, and two orders, on the same fund, in favor of Messrs. Pope and Haskell, for five hundred each, which, he was informed by the holder, (Neagle,) had been taken up by him, making, therefore, altogether three thousand dollars as the test of Neagle's earnestness, as an officer of the State, in the prosecution of the scrip matter...

It is stated that an application is to be made to-morrow to Judge Melton for an injunction to restrain the present State treasurer from is suing any of the moneys to be collected under present levy in any manner. This movement is said to be in the interest of certain holders of pay certificates mistrusted to be bogus.

The State canvassers have concluded all their labors save the Charleston case, which comes up to-morrow. Blythe, of Greenville is confirmed as solicitor of the Eighth Circuit. The Lancaster case was decided as expected by the county commissioners. Elliott appeared for the contestants, and Colonel Wylle for contestees. C. W. Butta has received for soli-

THE SOUTH CAROLINA SYNOD.

Proceedings of the Annual Session of the Presbyterian Legislative Body. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA, November 14.

The Presbyterian Synod of South Carolina is n session here to-day, with a full attendance. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. H. R. Dixon, the moderator of the last session, after which a new organization was effected by the election of the Rev. J. O. Lindsay; Rev. R. A. Mikell, temporary clerk, and General W. L. T. Prince, assistant.

To-day Dr. McElwain delivered a long and eloquent discourse on the subject of the Sustentation of Foreign Missions. An address was also delivered by the Hon. Thomas C. Perrin, of Abbeville, relative to a fund for the support of superannuated clergymen and the widows and orphans of deceased ministers. Rev. Mr. Girardeau also delivered interesting sermons. It was decided to meet dally at 9 A. M. and to adjourn at 3 P. M., to meet again at 7.30 P. M. To-night, the moderator being absent, Rev. Dr. Royce presided, and several addresses were delivered. The synod will continue its neetings as stated throughout the week having religious services each evening.

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE.

-A few flakes of snow fell in Abbeville last

Saturday.

—Greenville is to have an agricultural and

—Greenville is to have an agricultural and mechanical association. Good for Greenville.

—The anniversaries of the literary societies of Wofford College were appropriately celebrated last Friday evening.

—The Abbeville Medium, with its accustomed enterprise, now publishes monthly lists of real estate transfers in that county, in the style introduced some time ago in The News.

—The annual address before the DeStael Literary Society of the Spartanburg Female College was delivered on Tuesday night, 5th inst., by Professor J. H. Carlisle, of Wofford College, and the commencement exercises

inst., by Professor J. H. Carlisle, of Wofford College, and the commencement exercises were held on Wednesday.

—Mr. Robert H. Prescott, a respectable citizen of Salem. in Sumter County, had his dwelling-house and the greater portion of his furniture destroyed by an accidental fire, on the night of the 31st of October. There was no insurance on any portion of the property.

—Some daring scoundrel or scoundrels took a bale of cotton from under the dwellinghouse of Mr. E. A. Fulwood, at Sumter last Saturday night, and got safely off with it. On the same night when the circus was in Sumter, a colored man had his horse stolen by some enterprising rescal, and so far he has by some enterprising rascal, and so far he ha been unable to get on track of the lost an

-The Sumter News says: "If neither part 'takes water' there will be another trial of speed over our improvised race course, below Turkey Creek, on the 17th of December, prox-Turkey Creek, on the 17th of December, proximo, between Mr. R. H. Ellerbe's sorrel mare, Bell of York, and Mr. Burch's roan, Wild Arab. The contests, at the Fair Ground Course last week, seem to have rekindled the racing spirit in Sumter. We are warm advocates of the legitimate turf, and would respectfully suggest to gentlemen of this and neighboring counties who are fond of this kind of sport, the propriety of organizing a lockey club after the propriety of organizing a jockey club after the ante-bellum pattern, and on ante-bellum principles. We have the material and means, in Kershaw, Darlington. Clarendon, Richland and Sumter, to form a high-toned and wealthy jockey club."

THE FUTURE OF FRANCE.

THE RESULTS OF THE WAR AND THE FATE OF THE COUNTRY.

President Thiera's Message to the Assembly-Conservative Republicanism the Only Safe Form of Government. PARIS, November 14. Thiers, in his speech, thanks God for the

reparation and general prosperity of the country. Referring to the success of the last loan, he says the whole available capital of the commercial world was offered France Germany has been paid eight hundred millions francs of the war indemnity, and she will receive two hundred millions more in December. The budget shows a deficiency of that an equilibrium of expenditure and revenue will be restored in 1873, and a surplus may be looked for in 1874. Allusion is made to the disasters of the late war, the cruel dismem perment of the country, the frightful loss it and to bear, and the establishment of the Re-public. All these things suddenly bursting on suppressed and disheartened country, migh have resulted in irreparable disaster if order had not been maintained. Appeals are made to Republicans not to spare even excessive sacrifices for forder in their own interests. Events have given them the Republic, the Re-public exists as legitimate, and an attempt at-any different form of government would lead to the most terrible revolution. The President deprecates a formal proclamation of the Re-public by the Assembly. The better policy would be to impress on the institutions of the country the features of Conservative Repul licanism. The Republic must be conserva-tive, otherwise it cannot exist. The absolute need of France is repose. The mass might live through a few days of agitation. After frightening others it fears itself, and falls into the arms of an adventurer, travelling the sad and humiliating journey from anarchy to despotism, and despotism to anarchy. The lightest fault is sufficient to wreck the Republic of est faute is summerat to wreck the Republic of France. Orderly and strong, it inspires confidence in foreign powers, who desire, above all, a just equilibrium. France, if she chooses not to isolate herself, may become surrounded by trusting and useful friends. To the Assembly is left the introduction of constitutional measures. The decisive moment has arrived for the work. The President of the work. moment has arrived for the work. The President has promised defence, co-operation and devotion. The President concludes by invoking God to bless the work of the Assembly and render a complete and durable consum mation. The message was well received by the Left, to whom it gives great satisfaction.
The Conservatives moved the appointment of a committee to draw up a reply. The motion was agreed to by a small majority. It is ht that the President's me lead to an early dissolution of the Assembly.

A MEMORABLE SCENE.

The Imposing Funeral of General Mende.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, November 12] The mortal remains of General Meade rested last night at Laurel Hill. They were accom-panied on the way to that final home by such panied on the way to that man home by such manifestations of public regard as have been rarely, if ever, conferred in Philadelphia on other men. They were worthy of the dwad soldier and cluzen, and he was worthy of them. The funeral procession and all that led for the contestants, and Colonel Wylle for contestees. C. W. Butts has received for soll-citor of the First Circuit 1756 majority.

At the executive department twenty counties have made returns of the Presidential vote cast. These give Grant a majority of sollers. These give Grant a majority of the first of the same and the sollers of the army and navy: the heard from will swell this majority to nearly if not quite 50,000. Lexington County, which went Democratic in the State election, gives Grant 553 majority.

The epizeotic is spreading here, and there are thirty cases in one stable. Only one death is reported as yet.

One span of a bridge over the Wateree River is reported to have fallen in to-day. No one injured.

The woman whom a coroner's inquest yesterday found guilty of child murder has been arrested.

Many members elect of the Legislature and soores of county officers are here, including Senator Gaillard and others from Charleston.

Santes.

The funeral procession and all that pertained to the interal ceremonles were arranged and carried cut in exceedingly good that the state of the injection in the injection in the injection of the injection of the injection in the injection of the injection of the injection of the injection of the carried of the courts, the dipage of the courts, the dipage of the courts, the distinguished citizens of other representatives of the city and the covernous train retreat the Queen's "injection of the carried and procession with the suites; the President of the little of the dead, of a lundred region of the dead of a lundred region of the dead of a lundred region of the states, the solders' orphasis (being the dispatches to london, one to relieve th pertained to the funeral ceremonles were ardead. The shop was shut, the hum of the spindle was hushed, the clang of machinery was stilled, schools, offices and courts were closed, and the hundreds of thousands of usually busy hands in the great city ceas heir labors, while the man they loved and honored was being carried to the grave From the church where the solemn service fo the dead was performed, all the way to the Park, the streets were througed by dense masses, and in the Park, the slopes and mounds and bluffs were covered by the largest assemblage ever seen in the city. It was a grand spectacle. The people of Philadelphis had come out in mass to pay the tribute o their unpurchased and unpurchasable homage illustrious dead soldier, and to bid him a final adleu.

Nothing could be more imposing than the

scene presented above Fairmount, as observed from the barge which bore the remains from the steamboat landing to Laurel Hill. The the steamboat landing to Laurel Hill. The civic and military procession was broken into sections and displayed in the loreground in the old park. Above the first bend in the river a large body of the military was displayed in a long undulating line, extending from the point near Fairmount to Girard avenue bridge. Beyond these, on every part of the continuous rising ground from the Coates street entrance clear up to the bridge, was a living background of full a hundred thousand people. Moving slowly and sadly in front of this grand spectacle was the shrouded steamer with its honored burden, saluted by musketry its honored burden, saluted by musketry nd cannon; by the sweetly mournful music o and cannon; by the sweetly mouthful music of the choristers on the pier; by low dirges from numbed drums; by the saddened eyes and sorrowing hearts of a popular assemblage, unexampled in numbers here. The men and women who were there will describe the scene to their children for years and years to come, and the children who were there will tell of it to their children, and future genera-tions will continue to hear of the exalted onors paid to the dead General Meade. And those who come after us, as well as those who were there, will understand that the soldie and citizen who was accorded such homage and citizen who was accorded such maga-and who deserved it, must have been a man strongly entrenched in the affections of the people—one to whom the country was deeply indepted. These impressive posthumous hon-ors are but so many grateful expressions in acknowledgment of that debt. They do not discharge it. How and by whom will it be discharge it. How and by whom will it be paid, so far as it is possible to pay it now, i yet for the future to disclose.

GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

Columbus puts in one case of the "Epi The Germans of Atlanta celebrated Schiller's birthday with a ball.

The citizens of Tallahassee propose forming

company to build a hotel at James Island for a summer resort.

The State Agricultural and Mechanical Co. lege, at Atlanta, has a faculty of ten professors, and one hundred and twenty-six stu-

denis.

The Atlanta Hersid has the following: On Saturday night the gin-house of Harper & Ogietree, near Griffin, was accidentally set on fire by the falling of a lamp while several periods. sons were engaged in packing cotton. The flames spread so rapidly that they enveloped the structure before all the persons in it could escape. One child of Mr. Green Harper was burnt to death, and another so terribly burnt burnt to death, and another so terribly burnt that it will die. Two children of Mrs. Gardiner, a sister of Mr. Harper, were also burnt to death, together with two negro children. Mr. Harper himself also is very badly, though not fatally, burned. This calamity has thrown a gloom over the country, it being the most terrible that has happened here. The children were about thirteen years of age. The loss sustained by the fire, in addition to the death of the children, is five bales of cotton and the gin-house, both valued at fifteen hungin-house, both valued at fifteen hundred dollars. -

LATER NOTES OF THE CONFLICT.

A Few More Official Returns from South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE, November 12. The official count in Abbeville County shows that the Greeley and Brown electoral ticket received 841 votes, the Grant and Wilson electoral ticket received 3343 votes, and there were 65 scattering votes. The election went off very quietly, and there were no disturbances at any point. The white people did not turn out, and were more apathetic than at our late State election. There was a decrease in the white vote of 737, and in the colored of 349. The total number of white votes polled was 911, and of colored 3284. Stokesonian Democratical Stokesonian Stokeson racy had but few adherents. Our people do not seem to regret old Chappaquack's defeat. one hundred and thirty-two million francs for the past fiscal year, but the estimates show benefit the South.

Manning, November 11.

The official count in Clarendon County shows that the Greeley and Brown electoral ticket received 200 votes, the Grant and Wilson electoral ticket received 1231 votes, and there were no scattering votes. The whole number of votes cast by whites was 209, and the whole number of votes cast by blacks 1222, making a total vote of 1431. There were no disturbances, and but little interest was manifested on either side.

Lexington. LEXINGTON C. H., November 12.
The election in this county passed off quietly on the 5th instant. A very light vote was polled—few white men voting at all. The returns from all the precincts show a count of 794 votes for Grant, 241 for Greeley, and 18 for

Newberry. NEWBERRY C. H., November 13.

The following is the Presidential vote in our county as handed me last night by one of the commissioners: Grant and Wilson 2867, Greeley and Brown 806, O'Conor and Adams 24. Spartanburg. SPARTANBURG C. H., November 14.

The election in this county on the 5th resulted as follows: Greeley received 1214 votes, Grant 1147, O'Conor 3. Total vote polled 2364. Greeley's majority 67. Samter. SUMTER, November 14.

The vote of Sumter County for President is as follows: Grant 2886, Greeley 436, O'Conor 9; white vote 503; colored vote 2829. A OUEEN'S RAMBLES.

Sketches of Victoria's Mode of Life at Balmoral.

Nothing can be simpler (writes the corres pondent of a Scoth newspaper) than the daily routine of life at Balmorai Castle, and this has always been the rule with her Majesty when free from trammels of state. The old servants at Balmoral will tell you-speaking of by-gone days-that in Prince Albert's time Balmoral was a picture of domestic felicity-"a home full o' laughing bairns," "And ah !" said one, wao had been a favorite nurse, "the Prince was fond of his bairnles, and they doated on was fond of his bairnies, and they doated on their father. He used to play with them in in the corridor—and sic daffin and gice! The Queen, looking out of her room, would stand and watch them with a smile on her face. And when the fun grew boisterous, she would raise her finger with a gentle hush—but the mither's heart was wi' them." The Prince is everywhere held in loving remembrance. For Matsu's habits are very simplement. mountings and gay streamers, and royal ban-ner floating in the breeze. The Queen dines at half-past eight; her own table is spread in the library. Since the Prince Consort's death her Majesty has not made personal use of the dining room; the iadies and gentlemen of the court dine there. It is one of a suite of magnificent apartments, all of which are carpeted with Stuart tartan, the hangings and carpeted with Stuart tartan, the hangings and draperles being Victoria tartan. The ornaments in the rooms are all Scottish in their tendency. The library, which is the innermost apartment in the suite, is a cosy, comfortable room, small by comparison with the others, and it has a look of brightness with its glittering books and cheery fire, and snowwhite table-cloth and twinkling tapers. There is no ostentatious display, however, in the royal sanctum. The arrangements of the room are of the dimplest character, leven to the dinner table. A very select party dines with her Majesty, not even the Princess Beatrice, unless on an extra occasion. The Queen spends much of her time alone in Prince Albert's room. She comes quietly in to dinner, with her knitting in her hand, and retires early. It is well known that her Majesty is a woman of method, and were it otherwise she could never get through the amount of work she does. She is very fond of the open air, and in all weather she is to be seen abroad. A rainy day does not keep her within doors: in her waterproof and umbrella she defies in her waterproof and umbrella she defies
the elements. It is quite a common occurrence to see her waiking in the grounds
under a drizzling rain. The weather, in fact,
has no influence upon the royal programme.
So far as concerns her Majesty's "constitutional airings," a good stout umbrella carries
her bravely through pelting rain or powdering
snowdrifts, whether on foot or seated in her
open carriage, or trotting on her highland
pony. But there can be no doubt our Queen
is a hardy woman; at least she has no "fine
lady fanctes" in the matter of constitutional
delicacy. She does not bother with superfluous wrappings when she faces the "snell"
mountain breeze; she dresses consistently
with the climate and the weather, and a fresh,
comely, sensible-looking lady she is in her
comely, sensible-looking lady she is in her comely, sensible looking lady she is in her comfortable plain jacket and broad-brimmed straw hat. The Queen's walks and drives are

comfortable plain jacket and broad-brimmed straw hat. The Queen's walks and drives are not confined within her own policies; she crosses the Dee almost daily, and is quite as often seen on the opposite side of the river. She always uses an open carriage, but not always the same. Sometimes it is a wagonette, sometimes a low pony phaeton. No guard of honor accompanies the royal equipaxe, however. Her trusty attendant, John Brown, sits on the box beside the coachman, and when there is not room for him there, he rides on horseback by the side of the carriage. No iuss attends the queen. An outrider a little in advance of the royal carriage clears the road, and the queen goes quietly on her way with a smile and a nod for any one who chances to meet her. But as a rule her Msjesty is not intruded upon when she ventures beyond the royal domains, unless on Sunday, and then it is strangers only who run after her. The cottagers do not annoy her, and she comes and goes without molestation. Indeed, they make a point of keeping out of the way when the white horse of the outrider appears in sight. Should the Queen, however, happen to come unexpectedly on her subjects by Deeside, she is deferentially acknowledged. The Queen and her ladles frequently plocio in the woods, or on the hilliside, appelld it be handler. Materials to make a fire quantly picnic in the woods, or on the hillside, swould it be handler. Materials to make a fire and cooking utensils are taken in the carriage, and cooking utensils are taken in the carriage, and tea is made on the green sward and handed round in rustic fashion without any ceremony. At these afternoon teas the Queen has no special chair of honor. Her seat is pretty often on the clump of a tree, with her cup in her hand, or any other casual resting place that turns up conveniently. Excursions are made also to various places of interest, and every corrie and glen within reach has been visited by the royal family. visited br the royal family.

-There is one comfort left us, anyhow. We know how to beat Grant next time. nominate him. - Louisville Courier.

THE MARCH OF THE MALADY

Washington, November 14.

It is raining steadily, and there is little improvement in the horse malsdy here.

Three thousand horses are sick at Louisville, and the disease is spreading rapidly.

Nearly every horse in Milwankie is affected.

Wheeling and the country adjacent is seriously affected.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Prince Bismarck is ill. James Hadley, professor of Greek at Yale

James Hadley, professor of Greek at Yale
College, is dead.

—The specie shipments from New York,
yesterday, were \$1,410,000.

—It is stated that a not. pros. will be estered next Monday in Mayor Hall's case.

—The New York Express reports that an
old tea firm has suspended.

—The mixed commission on American and

British claims has made its final awards.

—Business in Wilmington, N. C., was sus pended yesterday on account of the fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

—The United States steamer California arrived at San Francisco yesterday, from Fantana. She will be the flag ship of the Forth Pacific fleet, Rear Admiral Pennock comin and

CLEAR WEATHER PROMISED.

WASHINGTON, Movember 14:
From the Ohlo river southward over the Gulf and South Atlantic States clearing and clear weather with fresh and northwesterly winds.

THE MEMBERS OF THE FIRE COMPANIES are invited to the Fair of the Gar son Light Infantry To-Night. You will collect

the Committee of Arrangements. J. GRANT, Chairman.

MARINE NEWS, I MOLECULED

CHARLESTON, S. C...NOVEMBER 15, 1872. at 82 deg 46 min 88 sec. | Lon Todeg 57 min 27 sec

Steamship Mercedits, Marshman, Boston—left oth instant. Mass. To James Adger 2 co. TL Bissell, F C Borner, W O Bee & co, & F Stake, H F Baker, Elias Bros, B C Glichrist, ib F Fleming & co, Na Huct, Hurkamp & co, Johnston, Orews & co, Na Huct, Hurkamp & co, Johnston, Orews & R Martin, T S Nipson, D O'Neill & Son, D McPherson, Ravenel, Hoolmes & co, Boach & Modiet, B B Stoddard & co, Stellens, Werner & Dubter, D& Walter, W J Yates, Mantone & co, T M Eristoll & co, P B Laiane & co, A R Taft & co G Alden, M Drake, J H Vollers, P P Locke, D F Fleming & co, Buicken & Wohltmann, Tiedeman, Calder & co, O H Kriete, Tietjen & Luden, D Goldstein, J H Hillen, W A Mirteus, B Foley, E R Oowperthwait, O Heart & co, H Bischoff & co, Bailrad Agastis, Order, and others. ARRIVED YESTERDAY, ACTOM

O Hart & co. H Bischoff & co. Bailroad Agrand, Order, and others.

Schr Uid Ohad, McClintock, Baracos Sdays.
Fruit, To Paul, Weich & co. Lift the schr Mary Mangam loading for Charleston.

Schr Howard Williams. (new) Rulon, Philadelphia—3 days. Coal. To J & Biake: Tossel to J A. Enslow & co. On the 13tm. Tybes Light bearing N W by N, passed the wreck of a vessel, lying bottom upwards. apparently about 256 tons.

Schr Odd Fellow. Power, from Back, alwer.
2330 bushels rough rice. To U F Hanckel.

Boat from Joun's Island. 2 bags see island cottos. To Wm Gurney. OLEARED YESTERDAY

Steamship Georgia, Holmes, New York—Wag-ner, Huger & co, W A Courtenay. Sohr Jessie B Clark, Clark, Baltimore—Cohen: & Weils.

SAILED YESTERDAY. SALLED YESTERDAY.
Steamship Georgis, Holmes, New York.
Br bark Tiber, Lewis, Liverpool.
Brig Edith Hall, Oliver, Baltimore.
Schr Franz & Emily, McCobb, Rockport, Ma.

UP FOR THIS POAT. Brig Wary C Roosevelt, Mayers, at Philadelphia Schr Mary Mangam, Balnbridge, at Baraco Electric, Dale, at Philadelphia, Kovember

MARINE NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. Arrived steamships Hatterss, Niagara and Ellen 3 Terry.

List of Shipping . IN THE PORT OF CHARLESTON, NOVEMBER 14. Vessels under 100 tons, and steamers doasting

Manhattan, 1833 tons, Woodhull, at Adger's wharf, for New York, loading—James Adger's co. Virginia, 597 tons, Hinckley, at Brown & cosmar, for Philadelphia, loading—W A Courte, nay.

Mercedita, 8577 tons, Westerdita, Services, and Services,

may.

Mercedita, 8577 tons, Marhman, at Vanderhorsts
wharf, for Eoston, loading—Jas Adger & co.
Falcon, 672 tons, Haynie, at Union wharf, for Baltimore, loading—P O Trenholm.

SHIPS. A & E Lovett, (Br.) — tons, Kullen, at Atlantic
wharf, from Sidney, C B, waiting—Geo A
Trenholm & Son.
Uncle Joe, — tons, Kendall, at Vanderhorst's
wharf, for Havre, loading—O N Hubert de co.

Ida Lilly, — tons, Otis, at Vanderhorst's wharf,
from Boston, waiting—Master.

from Boston, waiting—Master.
Nantlins, 1200 tons, Anderson, at Atlantic Wharf,
for Havre, ready—O N Hubert & co.
Edith, 893 tons, Hilton, at Union wharf, for Liverpool, leading—H Card. BARKS. tormy Petrel, (8r.) — tons, Dick, at Boyce & Co's wharves, from St Thomas, W I, just ar-Co's wharves, from St Thomas, w 1, just ac-rived—Henry Card. prence 376 tons, Mayo, at Union wharves, from Research, discharging—Master.

Bosion discharging Master.

Ana, (Spanish) — tons, Reina, at Savannah
Railroad, for Janary Isles, loading—W P

Railroad, for Janary Isles, loading—W P.
Hall.

Emil. (German.) — tons, Schuylken, at Southern,
wharf, from Milk Alver, Jamaics, waiting—
J s A Enslow & co.
Pordicho, (Span.) — tons, Jose Canto, at Southern
ern wharf, from New Orleans, waiting—
Jos A Enslow & co.

Canton. (French.) — tons, Cocurant, at Accommodation wharf, from Tupulco, Mex., waiting—Mantone & co.

ing Mantoue & co.

Augusta Eise, (Span.) — tons, Fradus, at Marshall wharf, for a port in Great Britain,

ready—Henry Card.

Freeman Dennis, (Br.) tons, Fletcher, at Boyce &

co's wharf, for Amsterdam, ready—Lessens

& Wells.

Bancer tons Cox, at Vanderhorst's wharf, & Wells.
Ranger, — tons Cox, at Vanderhorst's wharf, from Buston, waiting—Master.
Enrique, 518 tons, Orcutt, at Commercial wharf, for Liverpool, loading—Street Bros & co; James R Boyd. — tons, Perry, at Atlantic wharf, for Liverpool loading—H Card.

BRIGS.

Rosita, (Span,) — tons, Abril, at Brown & co's wharf, for Barcelona, loading—W P Hall.

Florentino, (Span,) — tens, Pujol, at Brown & co's wharf, for Barcelona, ready—W P Hall. Hall. Lochinvar, (Br. —tons, Nickerson, in the stream, for the kiver Platta, ready—Cohen & Wells. SUHOONERS.

SUHOONERS.
Old Chad, — tons, McOlintock, at Central whf, from Baracoa, discharging—Pani, Welch & Oo.
Lewis S Davis. — tons, Hishop, at Adger's whr, from New York, discharging—Roach & Moffett.

from New York, discharging—Roach & Moffett.

Howard Williams, 382 tons, Rulon, at Union, wharves, from Philadelphia, discharging—J A Enslow & CO.

A Fames, — tons, Achorn, at Kerr's wharf, for Baltimore, discharging—Street Bros & CO.

E D Finney, — tons, Elwell, in the stream, from: Boston, just arrived—Master.

Sparkling Wave, (Br.) — tons, Hocken, at Marshall's wharf, for a port in Great Brisain loading—A J Oreighton.

Jin A Griffin, 308 tons. Foster, in Ash'ey River, for Providence, loading—Cohen & Wells.

Samuel Fish, 214 tons, Fiss, in Ashley River, from Booth Bay, discharging—Master.

Monadnock, 142 tons, Hammond, in the stream, for Port Poysl, 8 0, ready—Jos A Enslow & Co.

J B Gilkey, — tons, Gilkey, in Ashley River, for

for Port Poyal, 8 C, ready—Jos A Enslow & Co.
J B Glikey, — tons, Glikey, in Ashlay River, for
for Philadeinhia, ready—E F Sweegan.
Aldana Rokes. 294 tons. Rhodes, in Ashley River,
for Baltimore, loading—Cohen & Weils.
Fr. ncis Satteriy, 283 tons, Stetson, in Ashley
River, for Boston, loading—Roach & Moffett.
J F Farland, — tons, Baker, at Brown & co's
wharves, from Demerara, discharging—A J
Oreighton.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 1st, 12 hours, 9 minutes, morning.
First Quarter, 7th. 10 hours, 82 minutes, evening. I
Full Moon, 14th. 11 nours, 49 minutes, evening. I
hast Quarter, 23d, 12 hours, 26 minutes, morning.
New Moon, 30th, 1 hours, 15 minutes, evening.

DAYS.	NOVEMBER.	SUN RIBES.	SUM BRIS.	MOON. B. 4 R.	THE PARTY.
11 12 18 14 16	Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday	627 628 629 630 631 632 633	5 1 6 0 5 0 469 469 458	286 387 4 42 rises. 523 614 666	419 512 550 640 724 812 812